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NOTE ON SOME NAMES IN A MS. IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

IN describing the (probably) unique treatise on the quadrature of the circle by Alfonso (No. 1002, VI in Vol. III. of the Catalogue: Add. 26984) Margoliouth says: "Besides references to such well-known authorities as Archimedes, Aristotle Plato, Euclid, Ibn Rushd, Ali b. Ridwan, &c., a number of out of the way authorities are mentioned." Margoliouth then proceeds to quote these authorities in the form they appear in the MS. without giving their equivalents. As these forms of the names may puzzle readers (as they have apparently puzzled Margoliouth) I here attempt their solution:

פרוס is Bryso of Heraclea, a mathematician of the 5th. cent. B. C.

אנטיפרס is Antipho (circ. 420 B. C.). Both Bryso and Antipho are known to have grappled with the problem of squaring the circle.

דימירטיש is Democritus of Abdera who succeeded Leucippus as the head of the Atomistic school in Thrace.

לוקיש is (probably) Leucippus¹ mentioned above.

אלניריזי is Fadl ibn Ḥatim al-Nairizi, the famous commentator of Euclid. (For help in reference to this name I am indebted to my friend and colleague Mr. A. S. Fulton, of the Oriental Department in the British Museum.)

סביליקיוס is Simplicius of Cilicia, one of the last of the Neo-Platonists.

קנפאנו is of course Giovanni Campano (Campanus) of Paris, who flourished in the thirteenth century.

London

J. LEVEEN.

¹ From the fact that **לוקיש** is coupled with **דימירטיש** it seems probable that Leucippus is referred to.